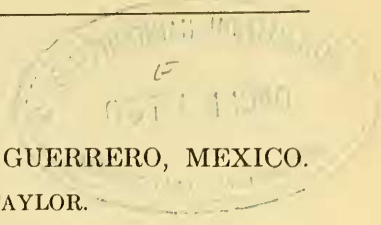


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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



A NEW SYRRHOPHUS FROM GUERRERO, MEXICO.

BY EDWARD H. TAYLOR.

Among the amphibians which I obtained in Guerrero, and now a part of the E. H. Taylor-Hobart M. Smith collection, are numerous specimens of a small eleutherodactylid frog which appears to be an undescribed form. I describe it herewith as—

**Syrrhophus pipilans**, sp. nov.

Plate I.

*Type*.—EHT-HMS No. 6843; collected 9 mi. south of Mazatlán, Guerrero, México (km. 337) July 22, 1936, by Edward H. Taylor.

*Paratypes*.—EHT-HMS Nos. 6841, 6842, 6844-6855, 9 mi. south of Mazatlán, Guerrero, July 22, 1936. Nos. 6856-6860, 6871-6872, Agua del Obispo near Rincón, Guerrero, July 24 and Aug. 1, 1936. No. 6861-6865 near Xaltinanguis, Guerrero, July 27, 1936. Nos. 6867-6869, 4 mi. north of Acapulco, July 29, 1936. No. 6870 near Agua del Obispo (km. 357) Aug. 1, 1936; all collected by E. H. Taylor.

*Diagnosis*.—A small frog of medium size in the genus (known maximum size 31 mm.); tibiotarsal articulation reaches posterior corner of eye; free part of fourth toe, 2.5 times free part of fifth; a flat inguinal gland reaching groin; paratoid gland above insertion of arm well developed; lower edge of tympanum distinctly elevated; vertical diameter of tympanum very slightly more than half of the length of eye; practically no sexual dimorphism in size of the tympanum; a large median palmar tubercle, no outer tubercle; no vomerine teeth; tongue shaped like a grain of maize, notched behind; terminal disks more or less widened.

*Description of the type*.—Adult female. Snout seen from above perfectly oval; nostrils lateral without any significant elevation; canthus rounded, although the dark loreal region and the lighter dorsal region suggest, to the eye a sharp canthus; there is a very slight "constriction" back of the nostrils breaking the continuity of the canthal line; the canthal lines, if extended, would intersect at tip of snout.

Eye large (4.8 mm.), equal to its distance from the anterior edge of nostril; the length of the snout, 4.5 mm.; width of an eyelid (2.5 mm.)

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less than the interorbital distance (2.9 mm.); tympanum vertically oval, the lower rim distinctly elevated, the upper posterior part of rim concealed by skin which does not form a fold or at most only a very inconspicuous one.

No vomerine teeth; choanae moderate in size, almost lateral, but not concealed by jaw when seen from below; openings of the mucous glands lie posterior to the anterior level of choanae; tongue elongate, pyriform, or the shape of a grain of maize, slightly notched behind, the posterior third (or a little less) free. (Males with well-developed vocal sacs, the openings elongate, forming a distinct fold or disk on the throat.)

Arm long; brought forward, nearly one-half of forearm extends beyond snout; second finger equal or minutely longer than first finger; terminal disks of first two fingers a little wider than digits; those of the third and fourth fingers nearly double the narrowest width of these digits, without or with only a faint trace of a terminal transverse groove; subarticular tubercles very large, subconical; inner palmar tubercle at base of first finger smaller than the subarticular tubercle of this finger; a large rounded median palmar tubercle, nearly double size of the inner; no outer tubercle; five supernumerary palmar tubercles on palm and base of digits, with numerous very small tubercular granules between them and between bases of digits; a very slight dermal ridge on lateral edges of digits; a small tubercle posterior to the median palmar tubercle.

Leg rather short proportionally, the terminal disks of digits usually about a fourth wider than digit, smaller than those on outer fingers, with or without a trace of a transverse groove; free part of fourth finger 2.5 times free part of fifth; subarticular tubercles large, salient, conical; supernumerary tubercles on digits low, indistinct save at the bases of digits; inner metatarsal tubercle as large as the subarticular tubercle of first toe; outer metatarsal tubercle about half as large; sole of foot covered with very numerous smaller granular tubercles; when limbs are folded at right angles to body, the heels barely touch.

Skin above very smooth, with faint indications of smooth pustules on back and sides; skin of ventral surface of body absolutely smooth, lacking all trace of granulation; a ventral disk present on abdomen (barely distinguishable in the female type, distended with eggs, but prominent in a younger female and all the males); posterior edge of disk crosses abdomen some distance from femurs; ventral surface of femur with granulations; posterior surface of femur granular up to anus; a slight transverse fold or longitudinal swelling on femurs somewhat below anus; anal flap obsolete, the region posterior to anus fluted, the median groove not strongly developed; inguinal gland flat, indistinct, its extent can be determined by the small surface pores, or by dissection. Paratoid gland moderately distinct, its extent evident externally.

*Measurements in millimeters.*—Snout to vent, 31; length of head, 11.3; width of head, 10.4; arm, 20.7; leg, 41.6; tibia, 13.5; foot, 18.

*Color in life.*—The lighter parts of the dorsal markings are amber to yellow-brown; the darker mottled areas are lavender to lavender-brown; arms and legs more or less irregularly banded with lavender; side of head

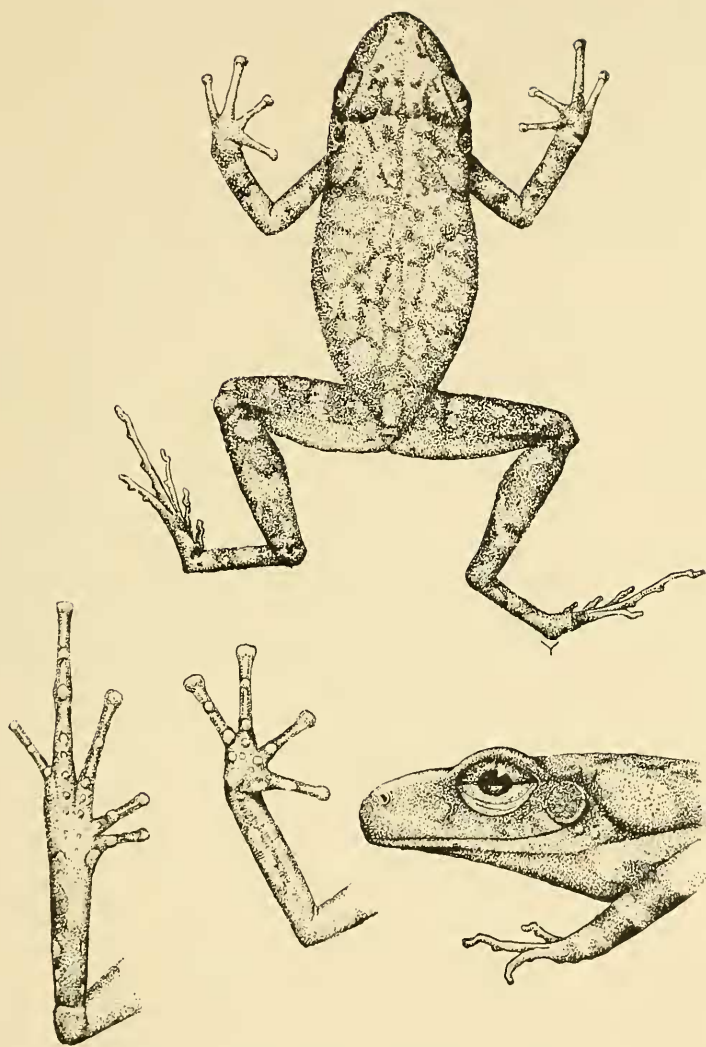


Plate I. *SYRRHOPHUS PIPILANS*, SP. NOV. TYPE.